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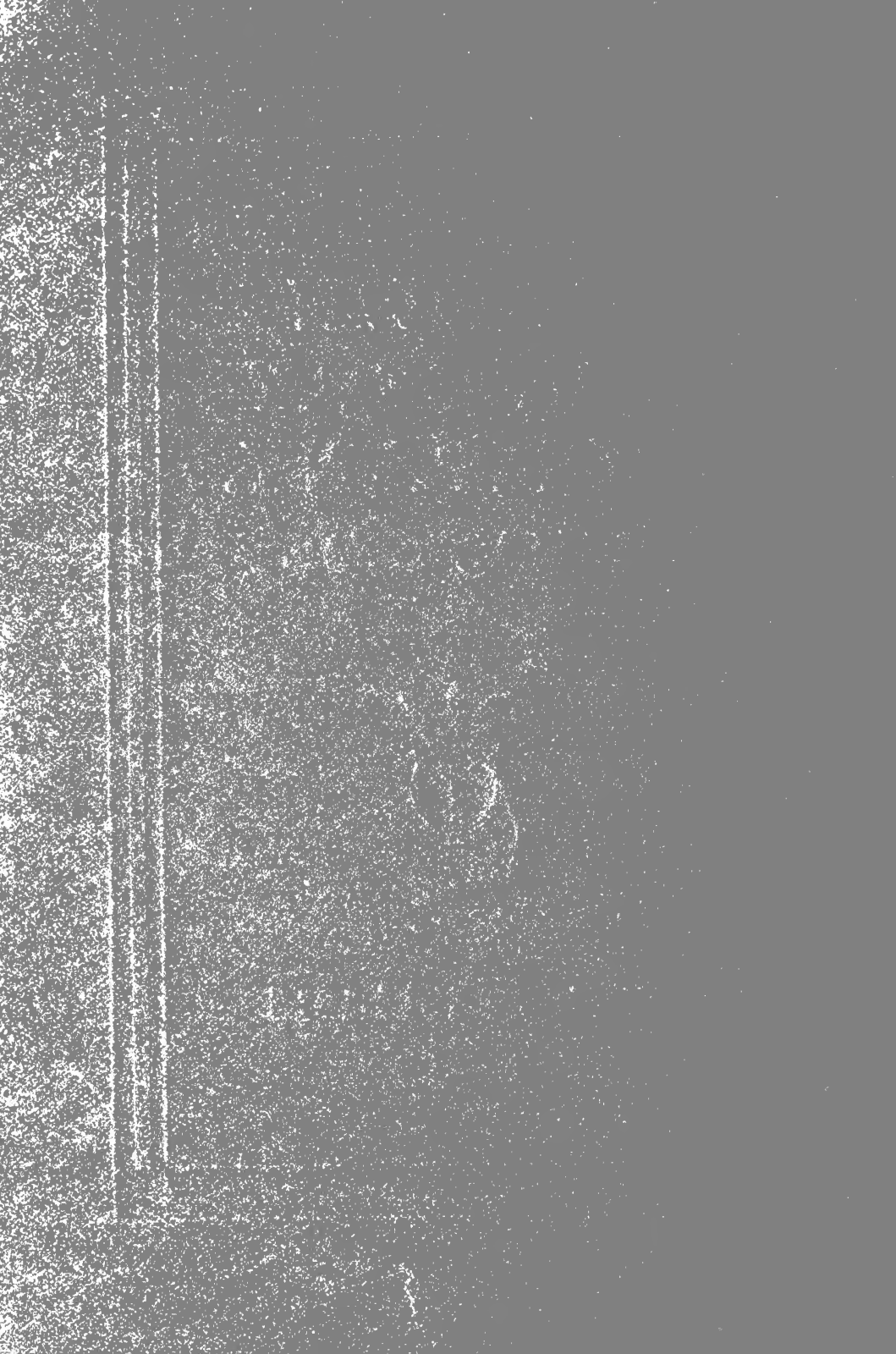
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BROWN NURSERY COMPANY.

DALLAS, TEXAS.



Catalogue 1914-1915





TO OUR PATRONS.



In presenting this catalog, we wish to thank our many patrons for their very liberal patronage, fair dealing and prompt payment, by which we have been enabled to extend our plant and also a proportionate increase of facilities for serving our patrons. It is indeed very gratifying to us to know that our efforts in producing the **BEST** of stock and our judgment in selecting the best varieties have been so appreciated, and we can now state with increased confidence that with better facilities, broader experience and a determination to keep at the head of our profession, that we are better able than ever before to take care of the wants of our patrons and give them 100 cents on the dollar investment. While it is not our purpose to make this catalog a work of art, nor to deal out a breezy "lingo" of branched plants, unmerited novelty fakes, yet we are keeping abreast with the times in offering the new fruits of merited value and will continue to do so at a price giving us a legitimate profit. It is not our aim to grow cheap trees and plants in order to undersell other firms, but to see how good we can make a tree and then offer it at a fair price.

Truly yours,
BROWN NURSERY CO.

PEACHES.

The peach is queen of fruits, its rich and unsurpassed flavor, delicious sweets and acids, beautiful tints and gorgeous colors, graceful shapes and forms, make it the universal favorite everywhere. The peach is at home over a greater area than any other variety of fruit, and in the south holds first place as a commercial fruit, its varied varieties furnish a long ripening period, extending from May until November, giving a continued supply to local and distant markets and suitable for table, cooking and canning, drying and preserving, therefore we heartily recommend home and commercial peach orchards. Peach trees should be planted 15 to 20 feet apart in well prepared soil, the trees should be well cultivated, pruned and sprayed every year, and a close watch kept for borers which attack the bodies of fruit trees extensively of late years; head trees 24 to 30 inches above ground, except extra heavy grades, of which prune top off one-third and cut limbs six to eight inches from the body of tree; prune roots off to 4 to 6 inches, taking off all broken and damaged parts, always using care not to let roots get dry. Plant trees about 2 inches deeper than they were in the nursery row, seeing that the earth is firm around the trees. A careful study of each tree will suggest particular and annual needs.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 feet Grade B	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$75.00
4 to 5 feet grade A	0.20	2.00	16.00	125.00
Extra Large Grade AA	0.40	3.00	25.00	200.00
Commercial orchard size:		50	100	1000
2 to 3 feet		\$5.00	\$7.50	\$55.00

MAY PEACHES

MAY FLOWER—Large, well colored, of fine quality. Its earliness, high color and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. Ripens four or five days earlier than Sneed Clingstone.

GREENSBORO—One of the largest and most highly colored of the early peaches. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time, flesh white juicy good, free stone.

ALEXANDER—Above medium in size, greenish white, nearly covered with red; very juicy and of good quality. Trees prolific and bear when young; semi-cling.

TRIUMPH—Ripens with Alexander. Tree makes strong growth and is a sure bearer; fruit large with small pit; flesh bright yellow, excellent flavor; good shipper, free stone.

JUNE PEACHES

- MAMIE ROSS**—Extra large white with large flush on cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of the very best quality, none better; semi-cling. Begins ripening June 20th.
- ROGERS**—Large white with red cheek, rich and juicy; very valuable; ripe June 20th.
- GOV. HOGG**—Large white with blush, flesh white, tender, juicy, highly flavored; red at pit; clingstone, last of June.
- HOBSON**—Large red cheek, sweet and delicious, good shipper; valuable, clingstone.
- CARMEN**—Almost identical with Mamie Ross, except that it is a free stone, flesh white and of fine flavor; one of the very hardiest. Tree a thrifty grower, free.
- ARP BEAUTY**—A variety of east Texas origin, almost identical with the Elberta, but ripens a month earlier; sometimes called Early Elberta, the best early yellow peach; free stone.
- EARLY RIVERS**—Large and attractive creamy white peach with delicate pink cheek, flesh rich melting and deliciously sweet; cling.

JULY PEACHES

- EARLY CRAWFORD**—Very large, oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; a valuable free stone.
- GENERAL LEE**—One of the surest, being a late bloomer, makes it a constant and heavy bearer; flavor exceptionally fine; white skin, half covered with a deep red flush, making it a very showy peach; flesh white, firm and solid, fine for preserves and sweet pickles; cling stone, July 25.
- FAMILY FAVORITE**—Clear creamy white, with dark blush; flesh white with tint of red at stone, of excellent quality free stone. Ripe July 15th.
- CHINESE CLING**—One of the very largest peaches grown, skin creamy white with pale blush on cheek; flesh white with red at seed, of high flavor, juicy and melting; tree of spreading habit and inclined to shy bearing; cling stone July 10th.
- ELBERTA**—Perhaps the most universally known of any peach on the market, the best commercial peach, and one of the best for home use, for canning and table use; a pure free stone. Ripens with us July the 20th.
- ELBERTA CLING**—Large deep yellow with red blush. A duplicate of Elberta except it is a cling; one of the most valuable, one of the very best; a cling stone.
- MIDDLETON CLING**—An extra large peach, almost round and without the deep crease most peaches have; red most all over with a little creamy white on the underneath side, a very showy peach; the highest flavor known to any strain of peaches; very fragrant. Flesh slightly tinged with red; tree an extra strong grower, late bloomer, sure and heavy bearer; our own introduction; cling. July 25th.

AUGUST PEACHES

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large round white with red cheek, flesh white, juicy and good; of the best late sorts; free stone. Aug. 5th.

MATHEWS BEAUTY—One of the largest, its high color, extra size and fine shape makes it bring the money on the market; a yellow skin with streaks of red running from stem to lower point; flesh deep yellow, of fine texture and of most excellent flavor. We most heartily recommend it to our patrons; free stone, ripens July the 10th.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large, skin yellowish white with red cheek; flesh creamy white melting, juicy and rich, highly flavored; cling stone.

CRAWFORDS LATE—Almost a dark red skin, tinged with yellow, an old standard variety of high quality, yellow flesh; very juicy and of excellent flavor; free. Aug. 20.

WHITE ENGLISH—Large creamy white with red cheek, juicy and sweet, quality of the best, a reliable sort for home use or orchard planting; cling stone. Aug. 20.

LATE OR AUG. ELBERTA—A yellow free stone, like the July Elberta, but perhaps a better peach; ripe last of August.

INDIAN CLING—Large, dark with deep red streaks; flesh deep red and very juicy; an old standard sort; cling stone. Last of August.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES

SALWAY—Fruit large, yellow with marbled cheek; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and sugary; a late showy market sort; free stone. First to 10th of September.

HEATH CLING—Fruit very large with pointed end, skin creamy white with faint blush; flesh very tender and juicy and with the richest flavoring; sweet, quality of the best; cling stone. Middle of September.

HENRIETTA—Deep yellow with brownish shading. A magnificent peach of good size, quality and color; hardy in bud and tree. Should have a place in every orchard; cling stone. Middle to last of September.

THE DALLAS—Large round, white skin heavily tinted with red; very showy, flesh white; red next to seed; flavor of the very highest, in fact by far the best fall free stone peach we have ever seen. The tree is of thrifty growth and of good habit and late bloomer. This is a new peach of our own origin and introduction. We most heartily recommend it to our patrons. A free stone; ripe the last days of September.

OCTOBER PEACHES

STINSON'S OCTOBER—Medium white with red cheek, and of excellent flavor; a profitable peach for late market; cling stone. First of October.

AUTUMN KING—A new peach, extra large, almost round, skin a carmen red mingled a little with creamy white, the flesh is white, tinged

with red; has a small percent of Indian blood in it. It is a very juicy peach for the season of the year. It ripens well to the seed, is a good bearer, one of our own introduction; cling stone. Ripe in the last days of October.

PLUMS.

This variety of fruit is becoming more popular each year and more widely planted. The tree thrives over a wide area and fruits admirably in soil where peach is grown successfully. Over the Southwest trees do best propagated on peach roots. The same character of cultivation, pruning and care as is fully set forth in instructions under peach should be followed in plum culture. The following list of varieties are hardy and prolific and are arranged according to ripening period.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 feet Grade B	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
4 to 5 feet Grade A	0.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
Extra Large Grade AA.....	0.50	5.00	40.00	250.00

Mc CARTNEY—Large golden yellow, egg shaped, very productive; May.

GONZALES—Fruit very large, meaty, brilliant, finest flavor. Good shipper and keeper; tree very strong and productive. June.

HAPPINESS—Extremely large, dark red, quality unequalled; probably a better plum than the Gonzales. Tree a good grower and very prolific and productive. June.

NONA—A most excellent eating plum, large bright red; juicy and of good quality. June.

SHIRO—Large pale yellow, round and of very fine texture; flavor of the very highest; tree a vigorous grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe in June.

SIX WEEKS—Glowing red, large, meaty and rarely equalled. A very fine early plum. Tree a good grower. Ripe in June.

AMERICA—A fine hybrid of Botan and Robinson. One of the very best. Large yellow, changing to red where exposed to sun. Tree a good grower and very productive. July.

WICKSON—A sturdy, upright grower, productive; fruit dark red, firm, and of finest quality. One of Burbank's hybrids. July.

EAGLE—Medium size, clear yellow, tinged with red, sweet and juicy; valuable for both eating and cooking; begins ripening the latter part of June and extends through July.

BURBANK—Large, yellow covered with purplish red; an abundant bearer, good quality. July.

SATSUMA—Large red, flesh blood red; firm, vinous, acid, excellent, tree vigorous and very productive. July.

WILDGOOSE—A well known variety, large deep red, good quality; one of the best native plums, inclined to shy bearing. Ripe in July.

BOTAN (OR ABUNDANCE)—A beautiful lemon yellow with cherry red; large, tapering to a point. Flesh yellow, melting and rich. Ripe in August.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Small, round, yellow; flesh firm and pleasant; a late bloomer and sure bearer. Tree rather small and with a tendency to overbear. August.

MILTON—Bright red with small white dots; very handsome. A late bloomer. August.

GOLDEN—Extra large, round, deep yellow; firm and of the very best quality. There is no plum that will bring more money on the market. Ripe in August.

APPLES.

This is the pre-eminent fruit of commerce, being more widely and extensively grown than any other fruit. Many orchards of this fruit are proving very valuable in Texas. The planter should adhere closely to those varieties which have proven most valuable in the South. This catalog reaches a part of the great apple-growing section of this country and to the orchardist of these sections do we especially invite correspondence. Our apples in both one and two-year-old are as good as can be produced. Apples should be planted in the apple-growing districts 25 to 35 feet apart. The trees should be headed low to protect them from sun scald on their trunks. On two-year-old this pruning has already been done, hence it is only necessary to shorten all branches to 6 to 8 inches of main stem, cutting the top to correspond. On one year stock we advise pruning to single stem and heading to 24 inches. The year after setting, rub off all buds up to where you want your head to form. As is true with all other trees, each year will necessitate pruning to keep the tree well balanced, following the method in planting as is suggested under peach.

PRICES ON APPLE TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 4 feet Grade B	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$100.00
4 to 5 feet Grade A	0.25	2.00	17.50	150.00
Extra Large Grade AA	0.50	4.00	30.00	275.00

ARK. BLACK—Large, very dark red, flesh yellow, sub-acid. A long keeper. Winter.

BEN DAVIS—Oblong, red striped, handsome, mild sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, hardy; one of the most profitable market apples. Winter.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium, flat, pale yellow; tree a good grower and bearer. Summer.

GANO—Tree very hearty and vigorous. Fruit a bright red without stripes

or blotches; large and even in size. Winter.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Oblong, yellowish white; flesh mild, sub-acid, with agreeable flavor. Tree a good grower and annual bearer. Early winter.

JONATHAN—Medium, light yellow covered with red stripes, flesh tender and juicy; excellent for table and market. Early winter.

KINNARD'S CHOICE—A superb Southern apple; large, red, flesh pale yellow, crisp, fine grained and of fine quality. Tree long lived. Winter.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Large flat, pale yellow with blush, mild sub-acid. Valuable for market and cooking. Early fall.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Large oblong, bright red with grayish dots; an early and abundant bearer of fair quality. Winter.

M. B. TWIG—A seedling of winesap. Dark red, slightly streaked with yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and juicy. Of excellent quality and fine keeper. Winter.

SHOCKLEY—Small, conic, pale yellow overspread with red; a good bearer and good keeper; flesh crisp, juicy and of fine flavor. Winter.

SUMMER QUEEN—Tree vigorous and productive; fruit medium to large, round, yellow covered with red; flesh firm, yellow acid and spicy, quality good. Summer.

TEXAS RED—Over a very large part of Texas the very best summer apple. A large and abundant bearer and fruit of most excellent quality. Summer.

WINESAP—An old favorite. Tree vigorous; fruit medium smooth surface, dark red on yellow ground; flavor rich, acid; quality probably the best for market, table use and cooking. Very desirable on account of its productiveness. One of the best apples grown. Winter.

SAN JACINTO—Large red. Tree very vigorous and productive. Fruit hangs to the tree remarkably well. A fine keeper for an early apple. A variety of the highest merit for both market and table. Summer.

RED JUNE—Medium oblong, flesh tender and white; excellent for table use. One of the best early apples. Summer.

CRAB APPLES.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB—Tree strong grower, making a large and beautiful tree; early and abundant bearer, perhaps the most valuable of this class. Fruit large, round, yellow, shaded with red; valuable for preserving and cooking and said to be one of the best for cider. September.

RED SIBERIAN—One of the largest crab apples, grows in clusters, yellow with dark scarlet cheek. Bears young and abundantly. September.

CHERRIES.

This is one of the finest and most magnificent fruits grown where it succeeds to its best, but the South cannot claim this; therefore we would recommend planting the cherry only in limited quantity, though every home should plant a few assorted cherry trees. They should be planted and pruned and cultivated same as other trees. We submit the following varieties:

PRICES ON CHERRY TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 feet Grade B	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
4 to 5 feet Grade A	0.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
Extra Large Grade AA	0.50	5.00	40.00	250.00

BALDWIN—Very large, round, dark, almost transparent. Flesh sub-acid, very good; fruits early, hardy and very productive.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Sweet, black, juicy, rich, excellent. Very prolific.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, dark red, juicy and rich acid flavor, hardy and reliable. One of the best early sour cherries.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Sweet, large heart-shaped, light yellow shaded with red, very good.

MONTMORINCY—Large red, ripening ten days after Early Richmond. Tree slow grower but prolific; very valuable sour cherry.

ENGLISH MORELLA—Fruit large, dark red, sub-acid, tree a thrifty grower; very valuable.

APRICOTS.

Apricots succeed best over the western portion of the country, and should not be planted extensively in other sections. The varieties here listed have proven hardy and prolific bearers. The trees should be handled as the peach, and where at home are profitable both as a market fruit and for home consumption. In planting an orchard do not overlook planting a few apricot trees, even though not in the proven district. Apricots ripen through June and July.

PRICES ON APRICOT TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 feet Grade B	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
4 to 5 feet Grade A	0.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
Extra Large Grade AA	0.50	5.00	40.00	250.00

BRADY—Originated in West Texas, and especially valuable for that section. Quality excellent.

CLUSTER—This valuable variety is claimed to have never missed bearing a season since its introduction. Originated in Texas from seed

of Russian Apricot.

EARLY MAY—Yellow free stone, rich, juicy, of Russian strain; very early ripening the last of May.

LAMPASAS—Large, yellow with red cheek; an excellent variety.

MOORPARK—One of the largest. Orange with red, firm, juicy and with rich flavor.

PEARS.

We cannot recommend to highly the advisability of planting pear trees, both for home and commercial orchards. Since the introduction of the hardiest varieties there is no section of this great country but that can have an abundance of this delicious fruit by exercising a little care in choosing varieties. We do not know of a section where it would not be advisable to plant a Kieffer Pear. This variety is at home in practically all soils and climate. It is the most universally grown, though there are other varieties that succeed over much of this country and should be planted. We can most heartily recommend pear planting. Pear trees should be planted in commercial orchards 20 to 25 feet apart. They should be headed low down as has been suggested in pruning peach trees, and cultivated as other orchard trees. No tree responds to pruning like the pear, and, while the tree is naturally an upright grower, its shape can be readily determined by the pruning shears, where space for planting is limited a few pear trees planted about the home in the yard will be found highly profitable and desirable.

PRICES ON PEAR TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 feet Grade B	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
4 to 5 feet Grade A	0.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
Extra Large Grade AA	0.50	5.00	40.00	250.00

BARTLETT—Tree thrifty and upright. Fruit large and mellow, rich, fine flavor. August.

DUCHESS—One of the best pears for Texas. Fruit large and juicy, with a rich, excellent flavor. Ripe in September.

EARLY WILDER—Medium size, greenish yellow, with brown cheek and numerous flecks; flesh white, fine grained, melting and soft. Ripe first of July.

GARBER—Resembles Kieffer in size and color as well as quality, only a finer texture. Large, clear yellow. Valuable market fruit. September.

KIEFFER—The best variety for the Southwest. Almost entirely free from blight, and is a strong upright grower. The most valuable sort for market, and is especially valuable for cooking purposes. Large yellow with rusty cheek. September.

LECONTE—Bell-shaped, skin smooth and of rich creamy color; valuable

for shipping and is excellent for cooking. Fruit good when ripened in shade. July.

SECKLE—Tree a moderate grower and less subject to blight than most varieties. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown and red, rich, fine flavor. August.

PECANS.

The demand for this splendid nut-bearing tree is increasing so rapidly and the process of propagation so difficult, that the supply has not been equal to the demand. Each year we are learning something about pecans, and their propagation that lead us to hope ere long we will be able to offer this most valuable nut tree to our patrons and to the general public in unlimited quantity. In our opinion there is nothing that will be as sure and bring in such returns on the money invested as an orchard of young budded soft shell pecans. The budded pecan tree will most invariably begin bearing within four or five years after transplanting, then their increase every year is very noticeable, and from our experience and observation for the past several years we would most emphatically say plant pecans extensively.

Planting Pecan Trees: Do not plant extra large trees. We have had decidedly better success with the grades we here offer than with larger grades. When trees are received keep them from heat, wind or freezing until well transplanted. Plant trees about two inches deeper than it originally grew, fill in with good loose top soil and settle well around roots with water to keep out air. See that every tree is thoroughly tightened before leaving it.

Budded or grafted trees are offered in the following varieties and grades at prices listed below. Stewart, Frotcher, Vandeman, Halbert, James Paper Shell, Texas Prolific, Sansaba, Money Maker and Dalmus.

PRICES ON BUDDED OR GRAFTED PECANS.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$65.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	9.00	85.00
4 to 5 feet <i>3 to 4 ft</i>	1.25	11.00	100.00

Extra Large, prices on application.

FIGS.

Until recent years the fig was planted as an experiment in Texas, but of recent years there is not an informed man who does not know that the fig industry has grown to great proportions, especially in the coast country of our state, where all varieties succeed. There are one or two varieties that will succeed well in North Texas, namely the Texas Never-

fail. This fig should be planted at every home in Texas. They should be cut down within two or three inches of the ground in North Texas, and covered up with rotted straw if straw is convenient; if not, then cover with soil. In the spring when danger of freezing is over, uncover, and by the first of July they will have ripe figs and then continuously until frost. We offer the following varieties at the following prices:

PRICES ON FIG TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 2 feet	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$75.00
2 to 3 feet	0.20	1.50	14.00	100.00
3 to 4 feet	0.25	2.00	18.00	125.00
4 to 5 feet	0.35	3.00	25.00	

BROWN TURKEY—Large, very sweet, hardy and reliable; color brownish purple.

BRUNSWICK—Very large, white, productive and hardy.

CELESTIAL—A small, pale violet fruit. Very sweet, prolific and hardy.

MAGNOLIA—Fruit very large and of rich straw color. Begins to ripen the last of June.

TEXAS NEVERFAIL—Purplish brown, one of the best varieties for North Texas. An abundant bearer from June until frost.

PERSIMMONS.

This magnificent fruit should be planted where ever hardy, which is over the entire cotton belt of the South. Its attractive foliage and lucius fruit makes it a favorite wherever known. The tree is a good grower and regular bearer. Should not be planted extensively north of latitude 35.

PRICES ON JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	0.35	3.00
4 to 5 feet	0.50	4.00
5 to 7 feet	1.00	7.50

MULBERRIES.

This tree is to well known to the growers of the Southwest to need description. It is a natural hardy tree in the South, much valued for its fruit and shade.

PRICES ON MULBERRY TREES.

	Each	10
2 to 4 feet	\$0.15	\$1.00
4 to 6 feet	0.25	2.00
6 to 8 feet	0.40	3.00
8 to 10 feet	0.50	3.50

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes in just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite prolific. Plant on strong soil, fertilize freely and mulch heavily. Pinch off canes when three feet high, tie up and cut out old wood each year. We can supply any of the leading varieties of raspberries, black and red sorts.

PRICES ON RASPBERRIES.

\$1.00 to \$2.50 per doz.; \$8.00 to \$15.00 per 100.

BLACK AND DEWBERRIES.

These fruits are easily grown and are very valuable. They bear the second year after planting, and yield a fruit that is profitable for both home and market. The fruit is borne on the previous year's growth and after fruiting the canes die, when all dead wood should be cut out. We cannot say too much in praise of this fruit. It should be planted for both home and commercial use.

PRICES ON BLACK AND DEWBERRIES.

\$2.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY—Very vigorous, drooping, thorny. Large, round, juicy and sweet. Mid-season.

JORDON BLACKBERRY—Firm, sweet, hardy and prolific. Latter part of berry season.

ROBINSON BLACKBERRY—Large, delicious, very valuable.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY—Fruit very large and fine flavored. Produces a full crop each year.

McDONALD—A cross between the Dewberry and Blackberry. It stands up like a Blackberry and tips like a Dewberry. This variety should be planted nearby or alternately with some perfect flowering sort to pollinate to make it productive.

STRAWBERRIES.

The best soil for strawberries is a deep, rich sandy loam. If the soil is thin it should be enriched with heavy applications of fertilizer before putting out plants. Any dead parts of the tops of the plants should be removed and the roots trimmed one-third their length. Plant and mulch heavy. We have the leading varieties and can supply them in quantity at the following prices:

PRICES ON STRAWBERRIES.

\$.150 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

GRAPES.

This is a fruit well worth the space it occupies, and a fruit of far more value than it has ever been given credit for. There are some varieties of grapes that succeed and bear heavy crops of its lucius fruits every year. The selection of the variety to suit the location where they are to be planted is a matter to be considered when buying. There are some fine arbor grapes that can be used to advantage for shade and at the same time furnish its magnificent fruit. There is much stress to be laid on the proper pruning, culture and care of grapes to realize the best results. Probably the best way to grow grapes is to plant them in rows six to eight feet apart each way and training them on wire supported by posts a few feet apart. Work the ground deep and well for grape vines, planting them a little deeper than they were in the nursery row. Keep pruned severely for the first two or three years, allowing the vines to form four or five main stems, then each main stem can be pruned as it should be, taking off all of the lateral branches from the main stems within four buds of the main stem. We will submit the following varieties that we can recommend to our patrons and assure them that with the proper care that you will get results beyond your expectations.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES.

	Each	10	100
No. 1, 1 year old.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$11.00
No. 1, 2 year old.....	0.25	2.00	18.00
Extra Heavy Grade AA.....	0.50	5.00	

BRIGHTON—Large compact bunches, rich wine color. Ripe in June.

BRILLIANT—Red, heavy bearer, very productive. Every one should plant this grape.

CONCORD—The old reliable, above medium size, black; excellent flavor. Late summer.

CARMAN—Medium, black, fine quality, ripe in August. Among the best.

CATAWBA—The well known wine grape, bunches and berries large; sweet

rich flavor.

BLACK SPANISH—Berry medium, small bunch, succeeds well generally. September.

NIAGARA—Bunch above medium, white, berries large; skin thin, very fine flavor. A fine eating grape; one of the best. Ripens with Concord.

MOORS DIAMOND—Large, white, bunches and berries of good size; very productive.

LUTIE—A large red wine colored, of fine quality. We consider it among the best, and would recommend extensive planting of this grape.

HERBEMONT—A fine arbor grape, makes a very abundant growth. A prolific bearer.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium, berry large; has a very heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, never mill dews. Ripens very early in June.

AMERICA—Large, fine black, of excellent quality. Should be planted extensively.

Ornamental Department.

This is truly the age of development, and there is no scheme or plan whereby we can direct our aims and energy to the development of our great country at large than the universal planting of ornamental shade trees and shrubbery. There is nothing that will add more to the beauty and comfort of our land than to surround our homes with a nice selection of ornamental shade trees. Roses and shrubbery, of which there is a great variety that will almost universally succeed, of which there is a large selection of evergreens that take a prominent place. There is a wide scope for variation of planting in our great Southland. We submit the following assortment in this list for your consideration, although we have in stock many other varieties not listed herein.

PRICES ON SHADE TREES.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
6 to 8 feet	0.35	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 feet	0.60	6.00	50.00
10 to 12 feet	0.75	7.50	75.00

Fine specimen trees 2 to 5 inch caliper, prices on application.

ASH—One of the best of our native trees, a rapid growing hardwood tree of medium size; fine, shapely, long lived.

BOXELDER—An excellent native tree of the maple family; a rapid grower.

BLACK LOCUST—Very hardy, thrifty tree; of value for sidewalk planting, and especially of great value to plant as wind breaks in the western part of the state. Makes lasting fence post.

CATALPA, BUNGEII—A dwarf variety of the Catalpa, being top grafted from 6 to 9 feet above the base, with a Chinese variety, used largely as an ornamental tree, having a spreading and very dense top.

Prices on this tree, 1 year heads, \$1.00; 2 year heads, \$1.50 each.

CATALPA, SPECIOSA—One of the best and most valuable. It is planted extensively for fence post and timber purposes. Medium size tree with an abundance of white flowers.

MAPLE, SILVER—Best suited to moist climate and sandy soil; an exceedingly valuable tree where adapted.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—A tree of quick growth with abundant foliage.

NON-BEARING MULBERRY—A tree of a dense spreading growth, very rapid and hardy; very desirable for semi-arid districts, entirely without fruit.

TEAS WEeping MULBERRY—This tree has a most wonderful drooping habit. It is top-worked on Russian stems, and makes a most pleasing addition to the ornamental trees. Prices same as Catalpa Bungeii.

ELM—One of the best known and valuable shade trees. It thrives equally well in cool shady parks or in cities.

HACKBERRY—A native tree of great value. During the last few years of extreme drouth they have been very subject to the ravages of the borers, more so than some of our hard, smooth bark trees.

SYCAMORE—One of the best known and most popular of all native trees. Fully succeeds over a very wide area of country, long lived and of rapid growth; large handsome foliage, and indeed a grand, stately tree. Very easy to transplant, and a tree that shapes itself without pruning. We recommend it very heartily.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A tree of rapid growth, large foliage and very closely allied with the Cottonwood, though it never gives off any lint.

LOMBARDY, POPLAR—An upright growth and valuable for specimens, very quick growth. Good for planting along drives.

WEeping WILLOW, WISCONSIN—A fine willow of rapid growth, grows to some height, with long trailing weeping branches hanging almost from the top to the ground.

TEXAS UMBRELLA—A beautiful fast growing, round canopy top tree of special worth. It is of the quickest possible growth, though not so long lived as other hardwood trees. Prices of the Umbrella are as follows:

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
6 to 8 feet	0.50	4.50	35.00
1 to 1½-inch caliper	0.75	6.50	
1½ to 2-inch caliper	1.00		

EVERGREENS.

The variety of Evergreens adapted to the soil and climate of the Southwest is large indeed. We list those that have proven most satisfactory and recommend medium rather than large plants for transplanting. We also urge our customers to order Evergreens Balled in earth, which practically insures the life of every plant. Nothing adds more to the appearance of the yard or lawn than a few choice evergreens well located.

PRICES OF EVERGREENS.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 inches	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
12 to 18 inches	0.75	6.50	50.00
2 to 3 feet	1.50	12.00	
3 to 4 feet	2.00		

Extra large specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

ARBORVITAE, BIOTA GOLDEN—Of upright and compact habit, and of a rich golden color. While of a free growth it rarely attains a great height, keeping something near 5 feet.

ARBORVITAE, AUREA NANA—A new and attractive variety of dwarf habit with exceedingly compact, well rounded heads tipped with golden color.

ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDAL—Of erect and symmetrical growth, often attaining a considerable height. Close and compact; foliage of a rich dark green; a beautiful Evergreen.

ARBORVITAE, ROSEDALE—A beautiful variety of very compact growth. Foliage fine and feathery and of dark blue steel color.

RED CEDAR—A hardy native which will grow large, or can be pruned to any size and shape as are other Evergreens.

CEDRUS DEODORA—This is the well known cedar of the Himalaya mountains. A stately tree attaining considerable height, with grayish green foliage, branches spreading at the bottom and tapering to the top, perfectly adapted to this climate, should be planted on every home.

MAGNOLIA—Finest of all Southern trees; broad green leaves with large white flowers.

EUONIMOUS JAPONICA—Evergreen with thick shining green leaves. One of the best and most beautiful shrubs grown as specimen plants, or as a hedge.

PRICES ON EUONIMOUS JAPONICA.

	Per 100
8 to 10 inches	\$10.00
12 to 18 inches	15.00
18 to 24 inches	20.00

Specimen plants 50 cents to \$2.00 each.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—This is used almost universally as a hedge plant and is hardy and quite satisfactory. Foliage dark green and almost an Evergreen.

PRICES ON CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

	100	1000
12 to 18 inches	\$2.50	\$20.00
18 to 24 inches	3.50	25.00
2 to 3 feet	4.00	30.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00	

PRICES ON FLOWERING SHRUBS.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet	0.35	3.00	22.50
4 to 5 feet, heavy	0.50		
Specimen plants	1.00		

ALTHEA, GRAFTED—No more valuable shrub can be grown than the grafted Althea. Every imaginable color of both single and double flowers blooming until frost, when other flowers are resting. Do not measure the grafted Althea with the common sorts. Althea should be planted in assortment to get the best effect.

ALMOND, FLOWERING—Beautiful white and rosy blooms set upon branches in spring.

CREPE MYRTLE—This is one of the most highly prized shrubs of the South, makes a most beautiful single specimen, and is also fine for planting in groups or hedges, blooming constantly from first of June until frost. One of the best.

DEUTZIA—In variety, upright grower, with beautiful pink and white flowers.

HYDRANGEA—A hardy shrub, producing immense flower heads of white and rose early in the summer.

JAPAN QUINCE, OR PYRES JAPONICA—Bright red flowers which appear on the bush before the foliage is out. A very heavy bloomer. Valuable for hedges.

LILACS—In assorted colors. We grow only the grafted Lilac, on California Privet which gives the very best results. We only graft the best varieties.

SPIREA, VAN HOUTES—An upright grower with long graceful drooping branches which are literally covered with clusters of small white flowers in the early spring, making of the limbs perfect plumes two to three feet long.

SPIREA, BILLARDI—Both pink and white. A medium sized shrub producing spiked panicles of flowers of deep pink or white.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATER—A variety of dwarf habit, with a covering of deep red flat flowers covering the top of the shrub. Of great value for bordering walks, or for shrubbery beds.

SYRINGA—An upright shrub bearing in May and June a profusion of single white flowers which are very effective.

SNOW BALL—Large globes of pure white flowers appear in the spring. Should be planted on north side of building or fence to protect from extreme heat.

FLOWERING WILLOW—A beautiful bush with foliage similar to the willow, and bearing a profusion of white or purple flowers all through the summer; very hardy.

TAMARIX—A rather large growing shrub with fine feathery foliage and bearing a profusion of small lavender flowers in June. We also have other varieties.

WEIGELA—A fine thrifty shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet in height, of which there are a number of varieties, either of which will be very satisfactory. It is covered with a mass of flowers of different colors, owing to which variety it is, and is very impressive; flowers in the summer.

VINES.

Prices on vines and shrubs except Clematis, unless noted otherwise.

	Each	10
Strong 1 year	\$0.25	\$2.00
Strong 2 year, AA grade	0.50	4.00

VIRGINIA CREEPER—A high climbing vine for walls, chimneys, etc. Leaves of bright green, which take on beautiful autumn tint.

WISTERIA—A strong grower, with long panicles of fragrant flowers, which appear early in spring before the foliage sets on. White and purple flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE—Too well known to need description. Beautiful white, yellow and red flowers; very fragrant, Evergreen.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—An upright grower, of very fine habit, should be in every collection; price, 25c to 50c.

BOSTON IVY—Vigorous creeper and desirable for walls, fences and rough places.

ENGLISH IVY—One of the very best evergreen vines. Has large, very dark green leaves, clings to brick walls, fences or most any surface; very valuable: 1 year, 25c; 2 year, 50c.

PRICES ON CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—A very hardy climber introduced from Japan. Small, very fragrant white flowers, completely covering the upper part of the vine. 50 cents.

CLEMATIS EDWARD ANDRE—Flowers large and of velvety red. 75

cents.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI—Flowers very large and of intense violet purple. The plant is a free grower and frequently blossoms from mid-summer until frost. \$1.00.

CLEMATIS HENRYI—One of the best clematis, but not as free a bloomer as Jackmani. The flowers are large, white and very showy. 75 cents.

ROSES.

With reasonable thought and care, in no other line can we reap more rich returns on our labors than in the cultivation and care of roses, the queen of all flowers, produced in every imaginable form and color, blooming from early spring until late autumn, adapted to practically all soils and every climate. No home should be without them in abundance. The plant thrives best in rich, well-drained soil, and with an abundance of water the bushes should be cut back severely every year, as the beauty of the rose is materially augmented by long stems with each bloom. We would advise that our customers plant of the heavier grades as they will be able to get results much quicker. When plants are received, plant in well-prepared soil and keep protected from extreme weather conditions until plant is well rooted.

PRICES ON ROSES.

	Each	10	100
No. 1, 1 year, field grown.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
No. 2, 1 year, field grown.....	0.25	2.00	15.00
No. 1, 2 year, field grown.....	0.35	3.00	25.00
2 year, Grade AA, field grown.....	0.50	4.50	35.00

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Ever blooming, rich, rosy watermelon red; very hardy, one of the most popular roses grown.

BESSIE BROWN—Ever bloomer. Very large and double, creamy, white, hardy.

BONSILENE—Ever bloomer. Deep rose, free bloomer; very fragrant, hardy.

BRIDESMAID—Monthly bloomer. A clear dark pink, very large buds; fine for cut flowers.

ERIDE—Ever bloomer. Supurb white rose, edge of petals tinted with pink; hardy.

CATHRINE MERMET—Ever bloomer. Clear shining pink; hardy.

COQUETTE DELYON—Ever bloomer. Canary yellow; best yellow for bedding.

ETOILE DELYON—Ever bloomer. Rich golden yellow; extra fine; strong grower.

ETOILE DEFRANCE—Fine buds on long stiff stems. Very few thorns; dark velvety crimson; fragrant and lasting. One of the best.

- FRANCES WILLARD**—Ever bloomer. Pure snow white; hardy.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITS**—Ever bloomer. Fiery crimson with deep fragrance; very thrifty.
- GEN. WASHINGTON**—Ever bloomer. Brilliant crimson; flowers large and double.
- HELEN GOULD**—Ever bloomer. Beautiful rosy crimson; very rapid growth; hardy.
- KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—Ever bloomer. Delicate creamy white, with long pointed buds; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer hardy.
- KILLARNEY**—Ever bloomer. Deep seashell pink; buds and flowers of enormous size.
- LA FRANCE**—Ever bloomer. Silvery pink with delicate red tinge; one of the best.
- RED LA FRANCE**—Ever bloomer. Identical with pink LaFrnce except that it is a bright crimson; hardy.
- WHITE LA FRANCE**—Ever bloomer. White faintly tinged with a delicate pink; hardy.
- MME. CARILINE TESTOUT**—Ever bloomer. Brilliant pink; hardy.
- MME. DEWATTEVILLE**—Ever bloomer. Yellow tinged with rose, an excellent rose.
- MME. FRANCES KRUGER**—Ever bloomer. Coppery yellow; fine and hardy.
- MALMAISON**—Ever bloomer. Creamy white tinged with pink; hardy.
- MAMAN COCHET**—Ever bloomer. Bright pink, shaded yellow at center; hardy.
- WHITE MAMAN COCHET**—Ever bloomer. Creamy white tinged with pink; hardy.
- SAFFRANO**—Ever bloomer. Strong grower; sulphur yellow; hardy.
- WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY**—Snow white, very large; full and perfectly formed. The very essence of perfection, and should be planted at every home. Almost identical with red American Beauty; same character; very hardy.
- METEOR**—Ever blomer. Rich velvety crimson; extra fine; very hardy.
- PAUL NEYRON**—Blooms at intervals through the season; bright shining pink; hardy.
- PERLE DES JARDINS**—Ever bloomer. Clear golden yellow; reasonably hardy.
- WINNIE DAVIS**—A beautiful silvery pink; large buds; ever bloomer; hardy.

CLIMBING ROSES.

- CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY**—Almost identical with the bush rose, only a climber.
- CLIMBING BRIDESMAID**—Ever bloomer. Same as Bridesmaid, except a climber.
- CLIMBING LA FRANCE**—Ever bloomer. Silvery pink tinged with crimson; hardy.
- CLIMBING KAISERINE**—Ever bloomer. Same as bush Kaiserine, except a climber; very hardy.
- CLIMBING MALMAISON**—Identical with Malmaison, except it is a climber; hardy.
- CLIMBING MARIE GUILLIOT**—Ever bloomer. Pure white climber; hardy.
- CLIMBING METEOR**—Doubtless the best red climber. Dark velvety red; ever bloomer; very hardy.
- CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS**—Identical with bush Perle. Clear golden yellow.
- MARECHAL NIEL**—Ever bloomer. Deep canary yellow; good climber; popular.
- RENE MARIE HENRIETTA**—Often called red Marachal Niel. Ever bloomer; rosy crimson; hardy climber.
- MRS. ROBT PERRY**—Ever bloomer. White waxen rose; very hardy; climber.

Number of Trees per Acre.

THE NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED PER ACRE varies somewhat with the strength of the soil; also with the variety. Trees or plants on deep, rich soil require more space than if planted on light, poor soil. The following table of distances is recommended on average soils:

Apple, Peach, and Pear, 20 feet.....	109 trees per acre
Plum and Apricot, 15 feet.....	193 trees per acre
Grape and Figs, 10 feet.....	434 trees per acre
Black and Dewberry, 4 by 8 feet.....	1,345 plants to acre



Enterprise Printing Co., Phone E. 590, Dallas, Texas.